

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year.
This paper is sent to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per month, or five dollars per annum, in advance.
Advertisements are received at the office of the Herald, at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and fifty cents for each subsequent week.
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LONDON OFFICE—THE NEW YORK HERALD, 40, FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
AMERICAN EDITORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1878.
Office of the Herald, at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and fifty cents for each subsequent week.
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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 269

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE—PAUL TITIK.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—M'LIS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—HERMAN.
PARK THEATRE—HERRICK.
BROADWAY THEATRE—A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
LYCEUM THEATRE—JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—HENRY VIII.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
GERMANIA THEATRE—BUNDELPRINCE.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS CONCRETE.
BOWERY THEATRE—THE ROBBER.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—MOTHER AND SON.
STEINWAY HALL—M'LIS.
HAYMARKET THEATRE—VARIETY.
ST. JAMES THEATRE—VARIETY.
THEATRE BRILLIANT—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
BROAD ST. THEATRE, Philadelphia—ROBERT HELLER.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1878.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with brisk to high winds from the southwest and light rains. To-morrow it will be cloudy, possibly with rain in the morning, followed by clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was quiet and dull. Gold was steady all day at 100 3/4. Government bonds were steady, States and railroads firm. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, with a few loans as high as 3 per cent.

IT WILL BE SEEN from our Boston letter that the fall intellectual bill of fare of the publishers of that city is, taken all in all, a pretty good one.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION see no chance to economize anywhere. For the next fiscal year the estimates are the handsome sum of three millions five hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

AN ADDITIONAL BATCH OF TESTIMONY tending to establish an alibi was presented in the Billings murder trial yesterday. The evidence is now nearly all in, and the arguments of counsel will be begun this week.

THE HOBOKEN COMMON COUNCIL are endeavoring to make it as comfortable and convenient as possible for the thieves and footpads of that section. They have ordered the gas turned off from a large portion of the town.

NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER has yet taken place in the condition of Dr. Lindley, the heroic physician who voluntarily went to the quarantine hospital as soon as he arrived here from the South. The public will be glad to hear, however, that he is in no immediate danger.

IT SEEMS that nobody is responsible for the horrible condition of the ferry slip at the foot of West Twenty-third street. The chief engineer of the Dock Department admits that the nuisance at that point is a terrible one, and says "it is likely we shall dredge out the slip very soon if upon investigation we find that it is required for the purpose of health," but "it is primarily something with which we have nothing to do." This is all the comfort or consolation the inhabitants of that section need expect.

THE LETTER ELSEWHERE PRINTED from our correspondent accompanying the Amazon survey expedition gives, in addition to the summary of the work accomplished up to the beginning of last month, an interesting account of the upper Madeira country which will repay perusal. A navigable channel for vessels drawing sixteen feet of water exists from the mouth of the Madeira to San Antonio. The railroad enterprise at the latter point is getting along as well as could be expected under the exceedingly difficult circumstances.

CHEROKEE.—No foreign team put in an appearance yesterday in the contest for the Centennial trophy, and it is fortunate for it that it did not. The shooting was superb. The record of the first day last year, which up to that time was the best ever made, was beaten, and it is more than probable that the shooting to-day will not show any falling off. An idea of the strength of the present team may be formed from the fact that the highest individual score ever made on any range was made yesterday by Mr. Sumner, of Boston—namely, two hundred and twenty-one points out of a possible two hundred and twenty-five.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre has advanced rapidly and enlarged its area very much during the past twenty-four hours. Its influence is beginning to be felt in the western sections of the Middle Atlantic States. The centre of lowest pressure is over the lake regions and shows a tendency to move northward. The pressure is high over the Middle and South Atlantic coast districts, but is gradually falling, particularly in the northeastern sections. It is very probable that the high area will move southward enough to let the advancing depression travel through the St. Lawrence Valley districts to the ocean. In such case we will experience some of the high winds that prevail on its southeastern and western margins. Rain has fallen in the lake regions, the Missouri and Mississippi valleys and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The fall has been heaviest throughout the lake districts. The winds have been from brisk to high in the lake regions and the West. Elsewhere they have been light. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, generally in the central valley districts, and has fallen elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with brisk to high winds from the southwest and light rains. To-morrow it will be cloudy, possibly with rain in the morning, followed by clearing weather.

The "Happy Family" at Syracuse.

Evidently the Tilden-Robinson faction at Syracuse is no match in strategy for Mr. John Kelly. One of the greatest gifts on a field of battle is the quick perception which recognizes previous mistakes and the readiness of resource which makes a sudden change of plan in the face of the enemy a harmless operation. Mr. Kelly committed a blunder previous to the meeting of the Convention in causing his organs to keep up an incessant fire on Governor Robinson. It was his original purpose to prevent an endorsement of the Governor in the platform, and hence the fierce onslaughts kept up for several weeks previous to the choice of delegates. But when he reached Syracuse he found that there was no possibility of bringing the Convention to endorse Governor Robinson either directly or indirectly, and that if he made this issue he would meet an overwhelming defeat. All at once, on making this discovery, Mr. Kelly decided to withdraw his opposition to an endorsement of the Governor and adopt a new line of tactics. Had he been able to carry out his original plan his triumph would have been more resplendent, but finding that Governor Robinson's friends were too many for him he adroitly shifted his ground and upset the calculations of his opponents. His opposition to the Governor had been so abusive and so loudly proclaimed that the anti-Tammany democrats concentrated their efforts upon that one point, and having secured a majority of delegates who would go through fire and water to endorse Governor Robinson, they fancied that they had gained control of the Convention. But they reckoned without their host. They did not contemplate the possibility of Mr. Kelly making a sudden change of front at the last moment and acquiescing in a complimentary resolution to the Governor. The undoubted majority which Mr. Robinson's friends had secured on that issue did not avail them for other issues. If Mr. Kelly carries the day on other points and gets control of the Convention he may recur to his original programme, but this is unlikely.

The pith of the fight is for the control of the State Committee. If the anti-Robinson faction should be able to make up the new State Committee in their own interest it will not be of the slightest consequence to them whether Governor Robinson is endorsed or not endorsed by this Convention. It is not this Convention, but the Convention of next year, that will decide whether the present Governor shall be nominated for re-election. The State Committee which is about to be appointed will organize the next State Convention and exert a potent control over its action. An endorsement of the Governor now commits nobody to support him as a candidate for re-election next year. The appointment of a new State Committee hostile to his pretensions would nullify the effect of a formal endorsement by a Convention which has nothing to do with the nomination of his successor. If the Kelly faction gets the State Committee now, and thereby controls the Convention of next year, it will also designate the State Committee of 1879, which will call and control the Convention for selecting delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. Mr. Kelly's success now will therefore be apparently fatal to the chances of Mr. Tilden in 1880.

The breezy quarrel in the Syracuse Convention yesterday hinged on the question of allowing the Tammany delegates from this city to vote on the question of their own title to seats. The Tammany delegates are regular enough, and if their exclusion were not necessary to secure the Tilden-Robinson faction a majority their admission to seats would not be opposed. The regular Brooklyn delegation, which is a Tilden delegation, stands in the same category. But if the regular New York delegates and the regular Brooklyn delegates were alike admitted with full rights of membership the former so much outnumber the latter that the Kelly faction would have a good working majority in the Convention. Knowing this to be the case the Brooklyn delegation held a separate meeting yesterday and decided against its own claims to immediate admission as a means of postponing the claims of Tammany. This was a shallow and self-satisfying device. It is ridiculous for a delegation which claims to be regular, and is in fact regular, to weaken its own title. It was a mere fetch to aid in keeping out Tammany, and it had the success it deserved—which is none at all. When a question involving the equal right of the New York regular delegates and of the regular Brooklyn delegates to vote came up in the Convention the Brooklyn gentlemen maintained an obstinate silence, adopting this as a form of protest against the right of the Tammany delegates to vote on the question of their own admission. Mr. Lansing, the temporary chairman, decided that both the New York and the Brooklyn delegates were entitled to vote, whereupon the Tilden faction mutinied and marched off to another hall to hold a consultation preparatory to a bolt. This passionate freak was an act of folly. It was a public confession that they were outnumbered and beaten and had no further hopes of controlling the Convention. But before they had reached their new place of meeting they came to their senses, and their leaders counselled a return to the Convention to fight out the battle there. Their abortive bolt proclaimed their defeat, and there seems no possibility of recovering lost ground, although they are consoling their pride with a fancied discovery of a new means of foiling their adversaries. The new line of tactics is nothing but an excuse for retreating from their incipient bolt. Mr. Kelly is master of the field and his opponents do not dare to set up a separate organization. To do so would be what the Tammany chieftain would of all things the most desire. It would make him the dictator in the State that he now is in the city and place his opponents and the opponents of Tammany in a position of antagonism to the party as an organization from which they would find it difficult to extricate themselves in the future. But above all it would utterly destroy whatever chances

Mr. Tilden and his friends might have in 1880. With the party split in two in his own State he would be an impossible candidate in any national convention not determined upon a suicidal nomination. The defeat is mortifying to Mr. Tilden, but there is no choice between submission and ruin.

The Stannard Murder Mystery.

The preliminary investigation into the murder of the ill-fated Mary Stannard, which has occupied so much of our space during the past week, resulted yesterday in the discharge of the Rev. Mr. Hayden, who had been accused of the crime. The principal testimony against him was that given by the half-sister of the deceased girl, but this was ruled out by the presiding justice, and having been stricken from the record there was really nothing tending to criminate Mr. Hayden except the blood stains on his knife. Testimony was introduced to show that these came from a cut in a boy's finger. It will be seen from our report of the case that the action of the justice in ruling out the sister's evidence and in declining to grant time for the presentation of fresh testimony was so distasteful to the counsel for the State that he withdrew from the case, and it is not improbable that we have not heard the last of the affair so far as Mr. Hayden is concerned. Altogether the circumstances of the death of the unhappy girl are exceedingly singular. That she was murdered there can be no doubt. But who committed the crime? Was it the work of a tramp, as has been suggested, or was it planned and executed by some one who had a powerful interest in putting the unfortunate woman out of the world? These are questions which it seems impossible to answer. Unless something now unforeseen occurs the murder of Mary Stannard will add another to the many mysteries of the time.

Who Was It?

Great doubts are almost as plentiful in human history as great events. Who wrote Homer's poems, and where was Homer at the time? Who threw the last brick? Who discovered Columbus? Who didn't discover anesthesia, and what was the color of the rainbow when Noah got ashore?—these are so many topics as to which there is such an abundance of evidence on all sides that they are likely to remain doubts forever. There was at one moment some reason to fear that the number of the great mysteries would be increased by the ever unanswered inquiry, Who wrote the "Open Verdict"? There was a rational curiosity on this subject because, as we know who are the authors of nearly all the good plays, it would be an important addition to general knowledge to know who was the author of the worst play ever presented to the public. So everybody guessed in the liveliest way. There was a general concurrence in some circles on the name of Richard Grant White—because, apparently, of the mental shapelessness of the play and its glib style. But upon the consideration that the play was constructed by a person informed on the topics it deals with, but inarticulate with regard to them, that name was given up. Gail Hamilton's name naturally occurred next. It was objected that she was as little inarticulate on any conceivable subject as even White himself, till some one mentioned the Maine election, and conjecture therefore rested there. Now the manager comes forward and gives us the solemn assurance of somebody else that it was not written by Gail Hamilton. Must we then believe that there is a third writer in America who could have done this thing? Alas! we must, we must. But fortunately literature is spared. It was done by a politician. This narrows the circle in which we must guess. Moreover by a politician who is a gentleman. See how the circle gets suddenly smaller. But it gets smaller still, for he is "a gentleman of this city," and is "well known." One or another part of this description rules out thousands and tens of thousands. Tammany does not come in. Tammany men, besides, never have any verdicts that are merely open. They are of the "dead open and shut" sort. Perhaps—perhaps—and now that we remember that poem about a crooked nose, another about a glass eye, one about false hair and the fourth in regard to bad teeth—could it, oh, could it have been the Mayor?

Next Year in Europe.

By next spring, if the signs that now appear in the East hold good, the British government will be up to its ears in a jaunty little war with the Ameer of Cabul, and will have its hands full of an Afghan war. If it has now more Sepoys than it knows what to do with in Asia it will not then, for there will be occupation for them all, and a labor that all of them may prove unequal to. Suppose this little war had occurred just about the time of the signing of the Treaty of San Stefano. In that case, at least, one element of the bluster that was then so plentiful of what England would do with her enormous forces in India would not have figured in the discussions of her military power. Austria's helplessness in Bosnia and the readiness with which England may get her hands full in India are queer commentaries on what was said by writers in England of the two main sources from which the force to crush Russia in the field was to be drawn. Afghanistan can keep one busy and Bosnia the other. Next year the same relations will continue. They count in India that they will be able to put the Ameer in a tight corner before the bad weather comes this season; but that is counting without their Ameer. They will not do it. Neither will Bosnia be pacified by next year, unless in the meantime the Hungarians compel Austria to forego the occupation. Both these will be on hand as bits of heaven kept over to stir up a peaceful world. It may then be worth Russia's while to inquire how far she is bound by the Treaty of Berlin as to any point that is disagreeable to her. It seems to bind no one that does not like it, and there are parts of it that she does not like. She may have the argument all to herself, as she did when she put a pen through the Black Sea clauses of the Paris Treaty.

Butler's Democratic Anti.

Political antis are sometimes of small account, but General Butler's democratic anti in Massachusetts proves to be formidable. In other words, the regular Democratic State Convention in Faneuil Hall yesterday was a decided success. It demolished all the hopes which Butler has been cherishing of running as the regular democratic candidate, and leaves him with barely his original chances as the nominee of the greenback party.

The regular State Convention in Faneuil Hall was not a rump. It did not consist merely of the five hundred and odd anti-Butler delegates who dissented and bolted at Worcester, but of between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred representatives of the regular democratic organization. The assembling of so large a body within a week after the grotesque fiasco at Worcester is a miracle of energy which shows how thoroughly the party has been aroused, and attests the vigor, capacity and diligence of its accredited leaders. Of course the Butler delegates who committed the housebreaking manœuvre at Worcester by a burglarious entrance into the hall at break of day and held possession by threats of violence were not present in the Boston Convention. But their places were supplied by new elections, and it must be regarded as an amazing feat of political activity and determination that so much was accomplished in one short week. Indignation is a powerful incentive. The old line leaders were so incensed and mortified by the audacious and successful trick played upon them at Worcester that they did their utmost to bring together a full Convention. Their success proves that the party at large had been as deeply stirred as its leaders. It is safe to assume that the credentials of the extemporized delegations were not very strictly scrutinized. It sufficed that they were actual residents of the towns and cities they professed to represent and that they were hostile to Butler. They served to fill all the seats and to make the Faneuil Hall Convention as imposing in numbers as it was zealous for the honor and integrity of the old democratic party. Its nominations are the strongest that could have been made. No democrat who could add anything to the strength of the ticket felt at liberty to refuse the use of his name in such a crisis. Judge Abbott was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and the whole ticket is strong and respectable. It is no longer doubtful that the regular democratic organization will make a sincere and strenuous fight, nor that it will succeed in maintaining its separate existence. Of course Judge Abbott and his associates on the ticket will not be elected, but its purpose will be accomplished if it defeats the election of Butler.

The intense anxiety of General Butler to get the regular democratic nomination proves the importance which he has attached to it. The political burglary committed at Worcester will not pass for a regular democratic nomination after what took place yesterday in Faneuil Hall. Butler is left with only the strength he would have had if he had not attempted to capture the Worcester Convention. Nay, he has weakened himself by that unscrupulous attempt, which has kindled an indignant democratic opposition which would not otherwise have been fanned into such fierce intensity. According to present appearances Butler will be beaten and the republican ticket elected.

The Billings Alibi.

It must, we presume, be the general impression of readers who have followed the story of the Billings trial that the testimony of the different members of the Washburne family secures the acquittal of the prisoner. It is directly sworn that he was in that house at twenty minutes of nine by persons who looked at their timepieces within a few minutes of his entrance; and it is shown indirectly that at nine o'clock he had been in the house twenty minutes. This was testified by Mrs. Washburne. How did she know he was there twenty minutes? She worked at her sewing while he waited; she remembered exactly what she had done while he was there, and when subsequently it became a point of peculiar interest to know precisely how long he was in the house she went over the same work and found that it consumed twenty minutes to do it. Here is a characteristic and natural bit of time measurement done by a shrewd woman that will probably stand against all assaults. The testimony of the time when the shot was fired, as produced by the witnesses for the defence, place it at about the moment Billings entered this house. As all the people in the neighborhood regulated their clocks and watches by the same standard there is apparently no room for any discrepancy in this respect upon which the prosecution could proceed with advantage.

Emigration from Canada.

A correspondent who writes in a very confident tone asserts that the alleged large emigration from Canada through Port Sarnia for the year ending June 30, 1878, was no emigration at all, the people in question not being bound for the United States, but for the British Province of Manitoba. This may be a clever guess, but his letter furnishes no proof that it is anything more than a guess. Instead of giving his name he signs himself "Duluth," implying that he is a resident of that place. How, then, can he pronounce with so much certainty as to the destination of emigrants leaving Port Sarnia? If he is correct the United States Consul at Port Sarnia is a fool. The Consul makes a detailed official report to the Secretary of State, at Washington, setting forth the statistics of Canadian emigration to the United States. If those people were merely on their way from one province in the Dominion to another province in the Dominion the American Consul is an insufferable blunderer, who ought to be dismissed. It was his business to ascertain the destination of the emigrants, and the fair presumption is that he did so until the contrary is proved. "Duluth" offers no proofs, but only an anonymous assertion. Which is more likely to be correct—a responsible public officer stationed at Port Sarnia, with

opportunities to learn the facts, or a nameless correspondent whose signature implies that he lives several hundred miles from that place and made no personal inquiries on the spot? If he can establish his assertion by evidence let him do so, and it will then be the duty of Secretary Evarts to remove so incompetent and unfaithful a Consul. But, meanwhile, an official report to the government is entitled to more respect than an anonymous communication to a newspaper.

Senator Conkling at Saratoga.

It is a proud position which Mr. Conkling holds at the present moment. It is safe to assume that he will not impair it by any political mistake during the session of the Republican State Convention to-day. The removal of his friends from the Custom House proves to have been an impotent display of political spite. He is stronger in the State Convention of this year after the decapitations than he was in the State Convention of last year, when all the principal officers were held by his friends. The removals have apparently caused a political reaction against the administration and in favor of the Senator. Certain it is that Mr. Conkling has a strong and increasing hold on the confidence, respect and admiration of the republican party of his own State.

The Convention at Saratoga to-day will run smoothly enough. The Hayes republicans are unnerved by despair. They are too small a minority to offer battle, and are wisely deciding that discretion is the better part of valor. It is understood that Mr. Conkling will make a speech to-day, and if he does it will command a wider attention, both in this State and elsewhere, than any political address which has been delivered since the memorable debates which preceded the inauguration of President Hayes. A careful speech by Senator Conkling in this interesting conjuncture will rank as an event in national politics.

Sir John Macdonald.

It is the current understanding in Canadian political circles that the Mackenzie Ministry is to resign within a few days and leave a clear field to Sir John Macdonald and his victorious party. It is not unlikely that Mr. Mackenzie will yield to a strongly expressed public opinion on this subject, and the general drift of Canadian opinion seems to demand an early resignation. But still it rests in the discretion of the present Premier whether he will resign before the meeting of the new Parliament. He can summon it together as soon as the election returns are all in if he should choose to do so, but a special session for the mere purpose of laying down his power would be attended with considerable expense without any corresponding benefit. There is a question whether he will fill offices with his party friends previous to his resignation. He strongly condemned Sir John Macdonald for doing so in 1874, and is therefore supposed to be precluded from following the example. But politicians are seldom very consistent in such matters, and Sir John Macdonald could not complain with a very good grace if his own precedent were reported upon him. According to our correspondent the understanding is that Mr. Mackenzie will bestow the offices which he has promised and leave the other places to be filled by his successor.

Sir John Macdonald has a rather difficult rôle to play when he meets the new Parliament after his accession to office. His victory has been so resplendent that he can procure any legislation for which he asks, but he has taken such ultra ground on protection as a means of carrying the elections that it may embarrass him to keep his electioneering promises. He is an able and clear-headed man, and he should not be ignorant that a retaliatory tariff against the United States may breed discontent by enhancing the price of the protected articles to consumers. Several years must elapse under a high tariff before domestic competition can have any effect in cheapening manufactured articles, and meanwhile there may spring up a reaction which will sweep him out of power and reverse his policy. If he is shrewd he will merely play off protection as a means of securing a favorable reciprocity treaty with the United States.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The present administration seems to be a sort of political ambulance. Senator Sargent and Congressman Page have renewed their suits for libel against the San Francisco Chronicle. Sumner is a sober, solemn man like the late Senator Morton as he appeared when he approached the Louisiana question. Professor James R. Murdock has been appointed head of the department of education at the Cincinnati College of Music. General Sherman and Colonel McCook, United States Army, arrived at Yuma, Arizona, yesterday, en route to San Francisco. Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, paid a visit to the Post Office building yesterday, and was conducted through the different federal court rooms and offices.

When Barnum was in England an enthusiastic admirer of English eloquence said that if he would take Spurgeon to America he would make the greatest hit of his life. "Fanny!" exclaimed the showman, "Spurgeon would be a dead failure over there. We have a dozen preachers who are more eloquent than he." Church collections are unknown in English cathedrals. The poorest working girl in London may scatter into Westminster Abbey and listen to the eloquence of Dean Stanley; but if the same girl were at the door of a New York church she would be ordered away, while the well-dressed stranger would have to wait half an hour for a seat.

Dean Stanley left Newport, R. I., yesterday for Hartford, whence he will go to New Haven, Philadelphia and Washington, returning afterward to New York. He was accompanied by George Grove, editor of Macmillan's Magazine; Dr. Gerald Harper, Mr. William Beach and W. B. Lawrence, the latter gentleman going as far as Hartford. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has been preaching in San Francisco, where he has divided the honors of eloquence with Mr. Beecher. The Giff says:—"Both gentlemen are famous as pulpit orators, and each in his own way works a spell over his hearers—Beecher by his pleasantness and the cumulative force of his rhetoric and the surprise of his style; Bishop Simpson by his unaffected piety and the simple Anglo-Saxon words with which he builds up an argument and the intense earnestness with which he enforces it. The great preacher from Brooklyn brought down the applause of his listeners in the Opera House because of the liberality with which he dealt with theological points; the apostle of Methodism so won his hearers yesterday that they broke into expressions of approval not to be subdued as he told of the workings of Christianity. There were many persons present who heard Bishop Simpson more than a quarter of a century ago, for he entered the ministry as far back as 1833, and he has done honor to his episcopal title since 1852."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Hermann's programme at the Aquarium last night was entirely changed. Samuel Colville's Poly Company have opened at the Olympic, St. Louis, and in three weeks go to California. Signor Tomasi has been engaged as the musical director of the Phillips-Briggell Opera Company for next season.

Dr. Arthur Sullivan is writing an oratorio for the Worcester festival of 1880, which promises to be his crowning work.

Mr. Saint-Saëns has just completed an opera entitled "Etienne Marcel." It will be produced at Lyons in the course of next season.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon will return to this country in October to lecture, under the management of his brother, Mr. J. Farjeon.

Miss Bettle Sloman, the harpist, has returned from her summer tour and will appear during the season in several musical entertainments.

Du Saui, under the management of H. C. Husted, goes out with a combination. They commence in New Haven October 10 in "A Woman of the People."

Miss Mathilde Lennox, a young Boston artist of much repute, has made a successful appearance in London, where she went for the study of her professional career.

Miss Fanny Davenport has accepted a large offer to take the entire company now playing at the Union Square to Montreal and open the magnificent Academy of Music, the play to be "Othello" of course.

Harvey Macaulay is playing his "Messenger from Jervis Section" at Harvey's Theatre, Chicago, and notwithstanding the fact that Joseph Jefferson is at McVicker's and McCullough at Hooley's, he is doing well.

The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, will open for the autumn season on September 23. Among the novelties being arranged for we may mention a new play by Mr. W. G. Wills, in which probably Miss Wallis will appear.

"Old Love Letters" and "Harricane" will be re-told from the Park Theatre next Monday night to make room for a new comedy called "Bouquets and Bombshells," which will be produced on Tuesday, the 1st prox. The new piece has met with success in Berlin and Vienna and is spoken at highly. The translation and adaptation was made by Mr. J. W. Shannon.

Mr. George Clarke has a part and will make his first appearance at this theatre in it. The piece will be well mounted and strongly cast.

Nearer August Wilhelm, the celebrated violinist, will make his first appearance to-night before an American audience at Steinway Hall. He will be supported by Mme. Julia Rive-King, the pianist; Miss Kate L. James and a carefully selected orchestra led by Dr. Damosch. The concert in which Wilhelm will play are under the management of Mr. Maurice Strakosch, who, on the 24 of October next, will celebrate his thirtieth anniversary as a manager in America by a concert, in which all the artists supporting the great violinist will appear.

Mr. Hermann Vozin succeeds Mr. Henry Neville in the part of Pierre Lorraine in "Proot." The number of changes which the representation of this part has undergone is really remarkable. First came Mr. Bandmann, then Mr. Charles Kelly, then Mr. Henry Deville, now Mr. Hermann Vozin. As each change has given the part to a better actor than the previous interpreter we may say, if this sort of thing goes on, look to see Mr. Henry Irving in the part yet. So says "Touchstone."

OBITUARY.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, the eldest surviving son of Alexander Hamilton, died on Tuesday, September 24, at his country seat, Nevis, near Irvington. He was the youngest of eight children, his father having been born in this city in 1758. He was a student in Columbia College, New York, when his father died, leaving the family in the reverse of prosperous circumstances. He applied himself to the study of law, and after graduating was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He married a daughter of Governor Morris in the year following, and had to work very laboriously for a bare living. In 1814 he settled down to practice in New York city, and was in active service in the army during the war which was then raging. On the return of peace he resumed the practice of the law, and made a large income as Master in Chancery for several years, but going into politics had his commission revoked. Late in 1837 he became acquainted with General Andrew Jackson, then living in retirement at the Hermitage, twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn. From that time the two were friends. When Jackson became President in 1829 he nominated Martin Van Buren, then Governor of New York, to the office of Secretary of State. He, however, did not wish to resign his place as Governor until after the rising of the State Legislature, and James A. Hamilton was appointed Acting Secretary pro tem., and performed all the duties of the office, besides being the confidential friend and adviser of the new President for several weeks before and after his inauguration, a period of equal equality, responsibility and anxiety. Van Buren did not assume the duties of Secretary until after April 1, 1829, and the committee on Finance a month after that in Washington to break him into harness. It was determined to make Mr. Hamilton the Under-Secretary, with a chief clerk, and his duties were nothing more than to "transmit" the orders of the President to the Secretary of the Navy. He resigned after a service of four years and a half, and never again held office. But, down to the year 1852, he was the most successful communication, personally or by letter, with the leading statesmen of the country. Ten years ago he published the recollections of his father, the title of "Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton," or, Men and Events at Home and Abroad During Three-quarters of a Century. It has already been translated into the history world as the editor of his father's works and remarked for the vehemence with which he met all attacks upon his father's reputation. One of these reminiscences is entitled to high consideration—the reliable and interesting accounts of the parts of Europe which he visited. Mr. Hamilton was one of the first time in October, 1836, with the strongest letters of introduction, as well as old acquaintances with Louis Philippe, Talleyrand, and others, who had known him since the time of his youth, and with many foreign diplomats whom he had met in Washington. Between 1836 and 1853 he visited Europe five times, making in all eighteen voyages to France, Italy, England, Scotland, Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium. His diaries in these places are full of observation, information and anecdote. He was a man of high intelligence, and his life was a life of high achievement. He was a man of high intelligence, and his life was a life of high achievement. He was a man of high intelligence, and his life was a life of high achievement.

JOHN PENN, P. L. &.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of John Penn, F. R. S., the distinguished mechanical engineer. He was born near London about 1800, received a careful education in mechanical engineering, and devoted himself especially to the construction and perfection of marine steam engines, in which department he made several remarkable inventions, and also in the machinery and tools requisite for such construction; was one of the earliest members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was one of the great engineering firms of John Penn & Son, Greenwich, which built the engine of a large proportion of the British iron-clad navy and the steam vessels for the sovereigns of England, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Egypt.

JAMES B. HOMER.

James B. Homer, the oldest citizen of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday morning, at the age of ninety-seven years. He was during his long life closely identified with many business corporations and benevolent institutions. He lived for ninety-four years under one roof and was never married. He was possessed of ample means, which he used liberally for benevolent objects. Among his recent gifts was one of \$100,000 to the Hartford Theological Seminary. The funeral will take place on Friday next, the thirty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

TEMPLE A. PARKER.

Temple A. Parker, member of Assembly from the Second Chatauque district, died at Freeburg, N. Y., at one o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Friday at noon. Mr. Parker was on the 16th inst. nominated for re-election.

SETH F. MARSH.

Seth F. Marsh, president of the Board of Water Commissioners of Hartford, Conn., died in that city yesterday. He was Civil Engineer and Superintendent of Construction of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and was a prominent official in the Masonic order.

MR. RUTH SHAW.

Mrs. Ruth Shaw, the oldest inhabitant of Borden town, N. J., died yesterday, aged ninety-one years.